PEACE COMMISSION CHOSEN

PRESIDENT M'MINLEY MAY MAKE THE NAMES PUBLIC TO-DAY.

According to Good Authority They Are Secretary Day, Senator C. E. Davis, Justice White and Whitelaw Reid-Walting for Mr. Reid's Formal Acceptance Now.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-President McKinley will leave Washington on Saturday to spend a day or two with his brother Abner at Somer-set, Pa., and incidentally to visit Camp Meads en route. Before going he may announce the membership of the Peace Commission, and, indeed, he may decide to make the names public after the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. The list is completed now, it is understood, and the President is only waiting for the formal acceptance of the last member decided upon. This is, according to good authority, Whitelaw Held of New York. Justice White of the Supreme Court was added to the list last night or this morning, and it is probable therefore that when the names are announced they will be William B. Day of Ohio, Secretary of State; Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota and William P. Frye of Maine, United States Senators; Edward V. White of Louislana, Justice United States Supreme Court, and Whitelaw Reid of New York, editor of the New York Tribune. It is possible that Mr. Reid's name may yet be eliminated, but it is said to be on the list to-night.

The President has been led to select Mr. Reid for the reason that he can thus give him place that he can accept without being subjected to the necessity of confirmation by the Schutc. The President originally had it in mini to appoint Mr. Reid Ambassador to Eng-land to succeed John Hay, but was led to change this determination by the opposition of prominent Republicans, who made it clear to him that the appointment would meet with such severe criticism that the nomination would probably be rejected by the Senate. Not wishing to bring on a fight of this kind within the party, the President gave up the idea of sending Mr. Beid to England and will instead offer him a place on the Peace Com-

it is not known positively that Justice White has accepted, but from what was said to-day by prominent members of the Administration it is evident that the President expects him to be the one Democratic member of the com-mission. When Mr. White's name was first talked of it was thought that the fact that Chief Justice Fuller and Justice Brewer will be required to be in Paris next winter or spring as arbitrators in the Venezuelan boundary dispute would so seriously eripple the court as to make it impracticable to take another member from it.

Now, however, it is calculated that the work of the Peace Commission will have been concluded and Justice White returned to Washington before the date when it will be necessary

for the other members of the court to reach paris. Justice White's familiarity with the historical and legal facts of the Louisiana purchase, his knowledge of the legal customs growing out of the practice of the Napolsonic orde in Louisiana, his acquaintance with the French language, and the fact that he is the candidate whose appointment has been urged by Bishop Ireland, representing the Catholic Church, were facts that had weight with the President in deciding to appoint him.

Senators Davis and Frye, after a long conference with the President Secretary Pay, and Assistant Secretary Moore to-day, announced that they had no further business in Washington. They would not discuss any aspect of the Fesce Commission's work, and will both leave town to-morrow. Mr. Davis going to New York and Mr. Frye to Maine.

A question has been raised as to the language in which the proceedings of the Peace Commission shall be conducted. Since diplomacy has been a recognized part of international intercourse, until recently, French has been the language used in negotiations, but a disposition is manifest to make English, which is much more widely extended, the language of diplomacy. A notable instance of this is the formal agreement to conduct the proceedings of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, which weets in Faris, in English. That course would be most satisfactory to the American Commissioners, who are not at least so far as they are known. French scholars Justice White and Whitelaw Reid, should that is believed to be the extent of the they be members, have some acquaintance with the language, and Senator Davis can read it, but that is believed to be the extent of the knowledge of the Commissioners. On the other hand, most, if not all, of the Commissioners that Spain will name understand English, so that the use of our mother tongue would be the most convenient. But that question will be settled by the Commissioners when they get together in Paris.

HOAR TO SUCCEED HAY.

The President Thinks of Making Him Aw bassador to England.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- During the conference to-day between the President and Senstors Davis and Frye, members of the Peace Commission, a question of the selection of an Ambassador to England to succeed John Hay was talked over, and for the first time it became known that the President was considering the advisability of offering the place to Senator George Frisbie Hoar of Massachusetts. This knowledge was a great surprise to the Senators, and when asked for their opinion they at once said that while the appointment would be an eminently fitting one, viewed from every possible aspect, they could not but regret that there was even the remotest possibility that Mr. Hoar might leave the Senate. They said that he was undoubtedly the man best equipped to do honor to the post, but added that the State of Massachusetts and but added that the State of Massachusetts and the people of the United States could not afford to lose him from the Senate. That he would signally distinguish himself and reflect honor upon his country and upon the McKinley Administration, and that he would impress his great intellect and striking personality upon the people of England, they had no doubt, but they were certain that the Republican party could not spare him from the United States Benate. It was pointed out, morreover, that it has long been supposed to be Mr. Hoar's ambition to die in the Benate, and that he would not consent to leave it. The President, however, seemed disposed to think that Mi. Hoar might be willing to round out his public career in such an honorable office, where his broad knowledge and great talents might be employed to increase the bonds of friendship between the two great English-speaking countries.

It is not definitely known what the President's final decision is, but the few prominent men in Washington conversant with the Benator's ideas and with the political situation in Massachusetts are inclined to believe that his appointment and acceptance are not at all improbable. The fact that he is a poor man appears to be the only obstacle. In Washington Mr. Hoar is known as a poor man. He has lived for many years at a boarding house, but he is one of that class of poor men who mansge to do just as they please, regardless of their poverty, and as he has always done so in America he might also be able to do so in England. the people of the United States could not afford

dene so in America he might also be able to do so in England.

Gossip about his successor in the Senate naturally follows that about his probable appointment as Ambassador, and it seems to be the general opinion of those in Washington who have given thought to the subject that if he should resign his seat in the Senate his successor would be John D. Long, Secretary of the Aavy, who might in turn be succeeded at the head of the naval establishment by the present Assistant Secretary. Charles H. Allen of Massachusetts. Mr. Long served a long time in Congress and as Governor of his state, and is a lawyer of unquestioned ability, in many respects, therefore, he would worthin fill the place of Mr. Hoar in the Sonate, although it is admitted that there is no man now in public life who possesses the broad statesmanship, profound crudition and analytical legal knowledge of the senior Senator from Massachusetts. Mr. Allen, who might thus become Secretary of the Senator in the House of Representatives with Mr. Long and has become very popular during his three months in Washington as Assistant Secretary Roosevelt's successor. He is a practical, alert man, of pleasing the absence of Secretary Long he has manged the arriant of the Navy Lapertment to the catice satisfaction of the President, and in such a husinessilke way as to must the approval of naval officers and the public.

LIEUT, TIFFANY DEAD.

Passed Away in Boston Last Night-Physician Says Starvation Caused Death. BOSTON, Aug. 25,-Lieut, William Tiffany of Roosevelt's rough riders died at the Parker House at 6:05 this evening. Lieut, Tiffany was one of the number that arrived herecon Tuesday afternoon on the hospital ship Olivette. With him came his brother, Mr. Belnont Tiffany, who went on board the ship at Montauk Point. His mother, Mrs. George Piffany, Mrs. Percy Tiffany, Miss Tiffany, and Miss Livingston, the finness of the Lieutenant, arrived this morning, and all were with the young man when he died. Immediately after the Lieutenant's arrival at the hotel, at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Dr. F. M. Johnson and attrained nurse were summoned. This morning Dr. Johnson called in consultation Dr. W. Gannett, D. W. E. Paul and Dr. H. F.

It was thought at first that the Lieutenant, notwithstanding his emaciated condition, had a good chance for recovery, but he was too weak to rally, and, moreover, his stomach would assimilate no food. Disease and starvation had made such ravages on his system that he was scarcely recognizable. Strong hope of his recovery, however, was entertained upon his arrival. He seemed to rally at first, but was weaker this morning and late this after-

neon all hope was abandoned.

He passed away peacefully. Just before he died Deacon E. A. Dunn was summoned and offered prayer. Father Benson of St. John's Episcopal Church arrived just after the young man had passeed away. One or more of the physicians were present at the bedside constantly during his last few hours, and did all in their power to alleviate his suffering. The body was given in charge of an undertaker, and will be sent to Newport to-morrow, where the funeral will be held, date and place and other details to be announced later.

Mr. Belmont Tiffany said to THE SUN cor-

Mr. Belmont Tiffany said to THE Sux correspondent:

My brother died of starvation. There is no other way to put it. He was worn to skin and bone for the want of nourishment, and he was too weak to rally after his arrival here, though he has hadilhelbestio medical care and nursing. He had the yellow fever at Santiago, and when the Olivette arrived at New York I tried to arrange to have him taken off there, but was unable to do it, so I came to Boston with him. The best I could do was to have him taken to a hotel hare, instead of a hospital, having secured a month's leave of absonce for him. My brother ealisted in the First United States Volunteer Pavalry as a private. He was made a Corporal, later a Sergeant, and for bravery at Santiago obtained his commission as Second Lieutenant. He was born Nov. 20, 1838.

Dr. Johnston says of the death of Lieut. Tiffany:

He was born Nov. 20, 1988.

Dr. Johnston says of the death of Lieut. Tiffany:

"I stated as the cause of death in the certificate, protracted levers due to the war life in Cuba and starvation. As far as the convacescent stage goes it was really the result of different fevers, yellow, intermittent and maiarial, contracted in Santiago, and starvation. By starvation I mean from the medical standpoint. I do not mean to say that he did not have food, but that he did not have food that was suitable to the condition of a convalescent.

have food, but that he did not have rood that was suitable to the condition of a convalescent.

"I was called to attend the case at about 5 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. I found Lieut. Tiffany suffering from extreme exhaustion and prostration and with marked fever. He was very emaciated. The heart action was weak, but there was no valvular disease. It was the heart one would expect to find with his condition. Under cardiar stimulants and nutritive food and external applications to reduce the fever and allay pain he rallied on Tuesdayfnight.

"On Wednesday there was more prostration, but the fever had left him. The day was fairly comfortable up to noon, when there was additional inflammatory trouble and pains. This state was intensified rather than lessened and remired opiates cambined with stimulants.

Wednesday night he was only fair, and this morning found him weaker. Between I and to o'clock additional and extreme prostration made itself manifest, exhausting rapidly the meagre amount of strength left in his heart. Under most powerful remedial agents to restore the strength of the cardiac muscles and the circulation there were only the weakest of rallies. He grew worse hour by hour until there was no response on the part of the system to any of the agents employed. I called in consultation to-day Drs. W. W. Gannett, H. F. Vickery and W. E. Paul. I feel sure that everything that medical aid could do was done to save Lieut. Tiffany's life."

William Tiffany was about 29 years old. He was a grand-nephew of Commodore Perry. He was a cross-country rider, belonging to the Meadowbrook Hunt, the Myopia Hunt, the Newport Country Club, and the Knickerbocker Club. He was engaged to be married to Miss Maud M. Llyingstop, daughter of Robert Liv-Maud M. Livingston, daughter of Robert Livingston of Islip. L. I. About four years ago he went into the floral business with Rawlins Cottenet, opening a store on Fifth avenue near Twenty-eighth street, which they called "The

Twenty-eighth street, which they called "The Rosery."

He had been a cowboy in Montana for a number of years, in search of health and recreation, and was a personal friend of Col. Rocsevelt, When Woodbury Kane, Reginald Ronalds and Craig Wadsworth, fellow members in the Knickerbooker Club, enlisted in the rough riders, he had his name placed on the rolls of Troop K, and was promoted to a Lieutenancy while in service. He participated in every fight of the rough riders in Cuba, and was in command of the Colt's gun detail. His relatives heard nothing from him lately, and two weeks ago his brother Perry and Cambridge Livingston. brother of his finnese, went to Santiago on the transport fale to hunt for him. He came up on the Olivette and was landed in Boston. He had a host of friends. Among the rough riders, also, he became very popular.

SAVED BY A HAIR'S BREADTH. A Race for Life of Two Elevators in th

Criminal Court Building. John Barretts the engineer of the Criminal Court Building, had a narrow escape from death last evening while making repairs to a cable in one of the passenger elevator shafts which runs up between the car and the wall of the shaft. To do his work, it was necessary for him to sit on the top of the elevator car after being hoisted on a level with the first floor. He had been at work about half an hour, sitting on the roof of the car with his legs dangling between the car and the shaft, when the car suddenly started up, going rapidly toward the roof

of the building.
As he weighs 280 pounds, the engineer was too stout to try to seek safety between the car and the shaft wall. All he could do was to shout for help, for he knew that he would be crushed to death if the runaway car ever reached the roof of the building.

William Whittington, a colored elevator man, saw what was about to happen. It did not take him long to go to Engineer Barrett's rescue Whittington weighs over 300 pounds, but he ran the length of the building to another elevator car, and jumping in started the car up at full speed. It was a race for a life. In less time than it takes to tell it Whittington reached the top floor, beating the runaway car up by two seconds.

Jumping from his car Whittington ran around to the shaft of the runaway elevator, and quickly opened the iron door of the shaft. He got there just as the runaway was shooting past. On jumping into the runaway car the colored man fell, but he managed to cling to the elevator brake, stopping the car just as it reached the ceiling of the building.
Engineer Barrett was jammed between the

roof of the car and the ceiling, but the propelling force of the car had been checked in time to save him from being crushed to death Elevator Man Whittington carefully lowered the car to the third floor. Then he called for assistance and several employees of the building went through the shaft door on the fourth floor and lifted the engineer from the top of the

The engineer said that his injuries were slight and that he did not need the services of a physician. He was more seared than hurt, he said. After being taken to the ground floor he was assisted to his home.

Thomas F. Bayard III.

Boston, Aug. 25.-The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Minister to England, is reported seriously ill at "Karlstein," the summer home of his daughter. Mrs. R. D. Warren, in Dedham. He is attended by Dr. Cabot of this city. Mr. Warren said to-day that Mr. Beyard's illness was not critical. CERVERA TO BE TRIED TOO.

HIS REPORT ON THE NAVAL FIGHT WON'T BE PRINTED.

It Is Limited to What He and His Officers Personally Saw-He Says the Maria Teresa Did Not Strike Her Colors-Some Fears That Spain Will Hamper Her Peace Commissioners with Abourd Instructions. Special Cable Despatch to Tun Sun.

Manners, Aug. 25.-The Government has deelded not to publish the report of Admiral Corvera on the destruction of his squadron. It will be reserved by the Supreme Council of War for use in Admiral Cervera's court-martial. It is learned, however, that the report is limited to what Admiral Cervera and his surviving sentor officers personally saw. It says that the fire from the American war-

ships damaged the machinery and destroyed the fire pumps of the Spanish ships before they had entirely cleared the harbor of Santiago and declares that the Maria Teresa did not strike her colors. These were destroyed by the flames after the vessel was on fire

The report goes on to say that the insurgents offered to help the fugitives who were swimming ashore from the stranded warships on condition that they join the Insurgents. This offer was refused, the Spaniards saying that they were the prisoners of the Americans. A request was made of the Cubans for a doctor to attend to the wounded, but none was forthcoming. The consensus of opinion in the Cabinet is that the combat was honorable to Spain owing to the courage and gallantry displayed by the crews.

More sensible opinion is beginning to prevail here, and there are signs of uneasiness lest the Government hamper the Spanish representatives on the Peace Commission with absurd instructions. El Nacional ridicules the idea of the Commissioners being advised to demand compensation for the piers and public buildings in Cuba, arguing that these accompany sover-

eignty. It says: We might as well claim the reads, mountains, and barren fields. Moreover, Moret's statute declared that the Cuban State would be Cuba itself: therefore the properties belong to that State and not to Spain. If the commissioners start with such nonsensical theories to Paris we will despair of any good coming from

It is said that the Council to-day did not touch upon the question of the Paris Commis-sion, owing to the fact that Duke Almodovar de Rio, Minister of Foreign Affairs, left the meeting to attend a diplomatic dinner. Little information can be obtained at present

regarding the intentions of the Government, and what information is given out is apparently made cloudy purposely.

The Opposition papers persist in the delusion

hat the Cortes will not only criticise the proto-

sol, but will also discuss the instructions given to the Paris Commissioners.

The Government wants only the authorization of the Cortes to negotiate for peace on the ilnes fixed by the protocol. The Carlists, Republicans and all sections of the Opposition are ejoteing at the expected overthrow of Prime Minister Sugasta. Many of the latter's friends see that the convocation of the Cortes was a

SPAIN'S SUFFERING TROOPS. Arriving Home in Pitiable State - Hiring Places to Shelter Them.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN. La Conusa. Aug. 25. - The landing of the Spanish troops who were brought here from Santiago de Cuba by the steamer Alicante con tinues. They are in a pitiable condition. Eight

f them died to-day.

MADRID, Aug. 25.—The Government is hiring all the available places in La Coruña in which to billet troops returning from Cuba. Among dine factory, and negotiations are going on for leasing the bull ring. All the troops will eventually be sent to their homes at the Government's expense, after receiving their past arrears, nine months' pay being due to most of

This step, it is hoped, will avert the danger of the army becoming discontented, and thus being easily induced to be the tool of the Car-lists. Private subscriptions are pouring in to assist the sick, but the prevalent indifference prevents a national outburst over this final and pitful retreat of the army of 250,000 men which has left Spain for the Antilles since March, 1895.

SPANIARDS VICTORIOUS IN LOVE. Two of Admiral Cervera's Officers Capture

Two of Maryland's Fair Daughters. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- A letter received in Vashington to-day announces the engagement of two fair daughters of Maryland to two of Admiral Cervera's officers. The two officers who will take to Spain with them America brides are Lieuts. Enrique Lacierya and Juan Cavanillas, the latter being in the pay branch of the service. The first named will make Miss Clara - W. Duff of Baltimore hi bride. Lieut. Cavanillas has won the heart and the promise of her hand

bride. Lieut. Cavanillas has won the heart and the promise of her hand from Miss Mamie Hays of Annapolis, whose hospitable home has entertained the Spanish officers almost constantly since their arrival. She is the daughter of Mr. Joseph F. Hays of that town, a desier in musical instruments at 112 Church street. She is the close friend and intimate of Miss Duff and has visited her at her home in Annapolis since the arrival of the Spanish officers.

Upon their arrival at Annapolis the Spanish officers were not immediately received at the homes of the residents, but enjoyed the liberty of the village during the greater part of the day. On their rounds about the stores shopping they drifted into the musical establishment of Mr. Hays, where his daughter and her fair visitor were waiting. They came to purchase a gultar to help while away the time about their quarters, but the bright eyes of the American girls diverted their thoughts into channels other than commercial. Lieut. Laclerva, an accomplished musician, seafed himself at an open plano and expressed in music what his limited knowledge of the English language prevented him from saying in words. It was the eld story of the seronade, and its romantic side appealed so strongly to the American girls that it was answered in kind by Miss Hays scating herself at the plano at the conclusion of the young officer's seronade and einging a love ballad that did not depend upon the words for its meaning to be understood.

understood.

The impromptu concert was repeated the next afternoon, and for several days the Spaniards brought their brother officers to listen to the music, and the little store became the favorite resort of the prisoners, Admiral Cervera himself visiting it several times to listen to the music.

vera himself visiting it several times to listen to the nusic.

For one short month the courtship lasted, and with the approach of peace, and the dally possibility of the prisoners being released and allowed to return to their homes, came the declaration on the part of the two officers and the surrender on the part of the American girls. A double wedding is on the table in Annapolis, and two blushing brides will return to Spain with the surviving officers of Epain's destroyed squadron.

Miss Jennie Baker Drowned in Switzerland. CHICAGO, Aug. 25 .- Friends of Miss Jennie Baker, formerly of Chicago and late of Pasadens, Cal., received news this morning of her death by drowning in Switzerland on July 31. Miss Baker was stopping with her mother at the Hotel Beaurlyage, on Lake Geneva, and it was in this body of water she met her death. She went boating alone, and is supposed to have fallen overboard while endeavoring to re-cover an oar which had slipped from its lock. Her jacket, parssol, book and gloves were found in the boat, but her body was not re-

Died to Her Hundredth Year.

drs. Lydia A. Seaman died of old age on Wednesday at the home of her son, 89 Penn street, Williamsburg. A month ago she was 10 years old. She was born in New York, and it 1802 ber husband, Robert P. Seaman, a Union soldier, was struck by lightsing and gilled. SHERMAN'S PLING AT ALGER.

The Former Secretary of State Indignant at Reports of Suffering in Our Camps. Washington, Aug. 25.—The Times will print to-morrow the following interview with forme

The Sun.

ecretary of State John Sherman:
"The man who is responsible for the mismanagement of the Cuban campaign, resulting in the needless loss of scores of American sol-diers' lives and in the infliction of horrible tortures upon thousands of the brave defenders of their country's honor, should not be in the

These words were uttered last night by the Hon. John Sherman, former Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, and Senator. Mr. Sherman was seated on the porch of his home in K street, enjoying the cool breezes of the evening, when a Times reporter called to ask him if it was true, as had been published, that he would possibly accept a nomination for the Governorship of Ohio by

the Republican party. Referring to the Ohio situation Mr. Sperman

"There has been some talk about my nomination for the Governorship of Ohio, No direct offer of nomination has been made, nor could be, nor have I considered it. The duties of the office are arduous, and at the present time[I am more disposed to enjoy the rest that I think I have carned than I am to enter a politica campaign. At any rate, the campaign is a year away and there will be plenty of time in which

to consider political plans."

From this brief discussion of the Ohio Gov rnorship question the talk drifted on to the subject of the war with Spain, and the venerable statesman gave utterance to the vigorous language quoted above. Mr. Sherman did not at any time mention names. Continuing, he

"Having begun the war, we should have concluded it in such a way as to have protected our own soldiers. If the charges published in the newspapers as coming from reliable officers of the army are true, the officials who are responsible should be severely punished. I know of no greater outrages than were perpetrated our soldiers during the Santiago campaign, assuming, of course, that the printed charges have a foundation of truth. Right here, let me emphasize the fact that I do not know whether those charges are true or false. I am speaking now on the assumption that there may be a foundation of truth. At any rate, there should be a rigid investigation, and the responsibility should be placed where it belongs.

g." If the President does not order an investigation, Congress holds the power to im-peach the Secretary of War, and can inflict a punishment that will mean everlasting disgrace in case of conviction. In that case the President would be held equally responsible with the Secretary, for not having ordered an inquiry promptly upon the presentation of charges of so serious a character. In my opinion the President will find that he will be compelled to order an investigation in selfdefence. If the Secretary of War has been guilty of incompetence and negligence, as has been charged, Mr. McKinley cannot afford to matain him

"Gen. Miles is a soldier, and, like soldiers, is a straightforward, truthful man. He is no more afraid of an issue than he is of an Indian. and when he comes back to Washington and tells what he knows an investigation of the War Department will be inevitable, particularly as he will be corroborated by other offipers who will be entitled to equal consideration, even if they are not of so exalted rank."

ALGER'S TELEGRAPHERS RESIGN. They Object to Working 18 to 20 Hours Day Without Extra Pay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-Five telegraph operators employed in the telegraph office of the War Department resigned to-day because they objected to the long hours of labor required. During the war the amount of telegraphic business at the department was enormous, and since the cessation of hostilities there have been about as many messages as before. Cable despatches are received at all times of day and night, and it is necessary to keep at east one operator in the office constantly.

The men who resigned compose the whole orce of War Department telegraphers, except Chief Operator Pierson, who was made a Sec-ond Lieutenant in the Volunteer Signal Corps after the war broke out, and who appreciates the dignity of his position as an army officer too keenly to desert his post. The operators who left complained that they were often obliged to work from eighteen to twenty hours without sleep and without pay for overtime These operators are employed by the Government and not by the telegraph company.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL TO BLAME An Order to Provide Hospitals with Proper Articles of Diet Not Sent Out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 .- A discovery made at the War Department to-day which explains to some extent the reports that soldiers under treatment in military hospitals have not seen provided with proper articles of dist. The Acting Secretary of War found that an order issued from the Adjutant-General's office, for transmission to the various officers of the medical corps by the Surgeon-General, had not

been generally distributed.

The order provides a definite fund for use in urchasing delicacies for the sick under treatment in hospitals, but it was discovered by Acting Secretary Meiklejohn that the Chief Surgeon at the Fort Myer. Va., hospital, just across the river from Washington, had not even heard of the existence of the order, which was issued Aug. 10.

When the matter was brought to the Acting Secretary's attention he directed that the substance of the order be transmitted by the Burgeon-General at once by telegraph to every chief surgeon in charge of general hospital and field hospitals. The first paragraph of the

order follows:
"Medical officers in charge of general hospitals, hospital trains, hospital transports and the hospital at the camp at Pablo Beach, Fla and at the hospital at the camp at Montauk Point, N. Y., will be allowed to expend from the appropriation, 'subsistence of the army,' for the diet of the enlisted men undergoing medical treatment under their charge, at the of not exceeding 60 cents per man per day for the period each is under-going treatment. The allowance so made will constitute a special fund in the hands of the nedical officer in charge, from which will be purchased the entire diet of the enlisted men while chased the entire diet of the enlisted men while undergoing medical treatment. These purchases will be restricted to articles of food, solid and liquid, the quantities and varieties of which will be determined by the medical officer in charge. Chief Commissaries of departments will transfer to medical officers in charge such subsistence funds as may be estimated for by the latter for carrying out the objects of this order."

Mr. Meiklejohn was very indignant when he Air. Meiklejohn was very indignant when he discovered that the order had not been transmitted to all of the hospitals and that the order had not been sent out to any officer until four days after it was prepared by the Adutant-General's office. He realized at once that some of the criticisms that have been made in regard to the diet of the soldiers sick in hospitals was due to the neglect of the Burgeon-General's office to transmit the important order of Aug. 10. It was shown to-day beyond dispute that the Burgeon-General's of the matter of transmitting the order.

The sick in the Fort Myer hospital, who number not less than 500, have been sadly in need of good food. Er, highlejohn called attention to-day to the fact that if the men in the hospital had had the benefit of the 60 cents a day provided for in the general order not less than 5.00 have been applied in delicate tood for the sist, much of which they have been deprived of by the failure of the Burgeon-General's office to transmit the senter.

GEN.SHAFTER COMING HOME

HE WILL SAIL WITH HIS STAFF TO-DAY ON THE MEXICO.

The Command Turned Over to Gen. Lawton -Toral Calls on Shafter and They Exchange Compliments - Restrictions on Commerce Will Be Removed-All of the Fifth Army Corps Will Leave by To-Night. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUIL.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 25.—Gen. Shafter ormally relinquished the command of the department of Santiago de Cuba to Gen. Lawon this evening, and boarded the steame Moxico with the members of his staff. He expects to sail for the United States to-morro morning.

Gen. Toral and his staff called upon Gen Shafter this afternoon to bid him adieu. The Spanish officer thanked Gen. Shafter for the courteous treatment accorded him since the surrender and, for the kindness that had been shown to all the Spanish prisoners. He wished Gen. Shafter a pleasant trip home.

Gen. Shafter complimented Gen. Toral on his gallant defence of the city, and expressed the wish that he would upon his arrival in Spai receive the treatment that his bravery deserved Gens. Wood and Lawton accompanied Gen. Shafter to the wharf. The officers accompanying Gen. Shafter are Lieut.-Cols.
E. J. McClernand, B. F. Pope, and G.
McC. Derby, Majors Robert H. Noble,
John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck, Captains J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer. Lieut.-Col. Havard, Chief Surgeon, and Major Starr, Inspector-General, have been transferred to Gen. Lawton's staff and will remain here.

With the departure of Gen. Shafter the re-

strictions on commerce not necessary for mili-tary purposes will be removed. The wharves ouses will be thrown open and ves sels will be allowed to discharge their cargos

All the Fifth Army Corps will have left by Friday. The steamer Allegheny sailed this afternoon with 500 men of the Ninth Massa chusetts Regiment and the First Illinois. Gen. Bates and his staff boarded the Ber lin this evening. The balance of the Ninth Massachusetts will sail on the Florida on Friday. The Nueses will sail to-morrow morning

with the Twenty-fourth Infantry. Three hundred and fifty convalescents from boney, under charge of Dr. W. E. Parker. boarded the Berkshire this evening and will all to-morrow. One hundred men, who ar too sick to be removed, will remain.

The Berkshire has been equipped and pro visioned with great care for the comfort of the Major Gorzas remains in charge of the Siboney hospital. Gen. Shafter leaves Santiago in good

The American authority has been established in the important towns, and industry is reviving. The Cubans in the interior are under arms, but give the Americans no trouble.

GEN. SHAFTER SAILS FOR MONTAUE His Command All Embarked and Will Reach Camp Wikoff by Monday. WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.-It is expected that

not later than Monday next all of Gen. Shafter's army will have reached Montauk Point. This sable message was received to-night. "SANTIAGO, via Hayti, Aug. 25, 1898.

Adjutant-General U. S. Army, Washington: "Command all embarked this morning excent Twenty-fourth United States Infantry detachment of recruits for First Illinois Colored Infantry, and a part of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, all of which will embark to-morrow morning on transports now here. Gen. Butt is with First Illinois on Berlin. and Berkshire, with 350 convaled cents, leave this morning for Montauk Point. I will leave with headquarters and one company of First Infantry on Mexico by noon to-day. Instructions about Orizaba proceeding to Montauk Point just received. Allegheny left yesterday with Ninth Massachusetts on board. Unionist, having on board one company of First Illinois and private horse to-day. Saratoga, with Lieut.-Col. Freedman and 350 of the Fifth Infantry, arrived this morning; 300 more expected on the Knickerbocker in two or three hours.

"SHAFTER, Major-General."

COMING HOME FROM PORTO RICO. A Number of Regiments, Troops and Batteries Preparing to Leave the Island. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

Poncy, Porto Meo, Aug. 25.-The Pennsylvania and Missouri batteries and the Philadelphia City Troop are marching to this place from Guayama with the Fourth Pennsylvania Begiment. They are under orders to return home, and will embark aboard the transports here. The Second Wisconsin Regiment is coming from Cosmo, and the Sixth Illinois from Utuardo. The New York Cavalry Troops A and C are already here. There is great reolding among the men at the prospect of a speedy return home.

There has been a cessation in the downpour of rain, and the health of the men has been improved thereby. The sickness is now less than per cent.

Mrs. and Miss Miles, wife and daughter of Gen. Miles, arrived here to-day on the steamer Obdam. It was the knowledge that they were coming that delayed the departure of Gen.
Miles for the United States, he having decided to return several days ago, when he was informed that his family were en route here.

THREE MAJORS UNDER ARREST. Fourth Illinois Discord Results in Charges Against Officers.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Aug. 25.-There's a fine row in the Fourth Illinois. This regiment has been in hot water ever since it came here. mostly because of the great dissatisfaction of the officers and men with the commanding officer, Col. Andel. Col. Smith, the old com-

officer, Col. Andel. Col. Smith, the old commander, was distanteful to Gov. Tanner, and he removed him before the regiment left Chick-amauga and atthe last moment appointed Col. Andel, said to be a German politician. The men didn't like him.

When the discussion about going to Cuba came up Col. Andel said he wanted to go home, according to the officers and men. They preferred to remain in the Beventh Corps and go to Cuba. Gen. Barkeley, brigade commander, called in all his officers the other night and had a long talk with them about it. Col. Andel was the only obdurate one.

Trouble continued and culminated to-night in the arrest of Majors Bennett, Lang and Elliott, Lieut.-Col. McWilliams is included in the band, too. He is now acting Inspector-General of the division, but will be relieved to-morrow and ordered under arrest. The newa has stirred up the regiment and the men are angry to-night.

Gen. Barkeley, it is reported, was exceedingly angry when he heard of the orders of Col. Andel, but, of course, cannot do anything yet. The charges are conduct unbecoming gentlemen and prejudicial to military discipline.

Made Mad by Heat in a Sugar Refinery. Cassimir Fienkiewiczi became violently in-sane from the heat on Wednesday night in the Havemeyer augar refinery at South Third street and Kent avenue, Williamsburg. The street and Kent avenue, Williamsburg. The temperature in the bilding was more than 110°. Flonkiewiczi ran out of the building to Kent avenue and South Second street and turned toward the South Second street pier. Some long-shoremen restrained him from jumping into the water. An ambulance was summoned from the Eastern District Hospital. He was unconscious until he died at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Fishkewiczi lived at 250 Kent avenue with his wife and four small children.

Royal Blue Line to Washington. henedule now in effect. Two "Royal Bine Limited" trains have New York at 11:50 A. M. and I.P. M., making the min to Washington in five house.—Ade.

DO WE WANT JAMAICA?

Noville Lubbook Says Her Cession to Us Would Be of Great Benefit to the Island.

Becelal Cable Deseatch to Tan Sur. LONDON, Aug. 25 .- Mr. Neville Lubbock, who was the expert advisor of the British delegates apon the occasion of the Brussels conference on the question of augar bountles, was interviewed to-day in reference to the proposed action by the Jamaicans to petition the Queen for the cession of the island of Jamaica to the United States.

Mr. Lubbook said that in his opinion the cession of the island to America would be of immense advantage to the people of the island. Almost all of the products of the Island, with the exception of rum, went to the United States, and there was a feeling that the British West Indies colonies had been shamefully treated by the mother country. Personally, he said, he could name three or four firms which had ost over £1,000,000 in consequence of this

PRIFOLITY IN SPAIN. A Bullfight with Young Women as Torer Grieves the Thoughtful.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Madrid, Aug. 25.-The rage for public

imusements throughout the country, culminating here in a builfight with young wome eting as toreros, brings patriotic lamentations rom the press and higher clergy. The Bishop of Taragona has issued a pastora in which he reproaches his flock for their many

noisy festivities, savoring of paganism, when the country is in mourning for its brave sons. A Republican paper compares the present mood of the people with the passengers of a foundering vessel, who, per-ceiving that the Captain and crew have been beaten in their struggle against the elements, break into the storeroom and indulge in the wildest intoxication.

MANILA'S CAPITULATION.

Terms of the Surrender as Received to Madrid-Return Home of the Prisoners. Special Cable Desputch to THE BUR.

Madrid, Aug. 25,-The Cabinet at its meet ing to-day examined the terms of the capitulation of Manila as cabled by Gen. Tejeiro. They appear to apply to Manila only. According to Gen. Tejeiro's despatch the question of the repatriation of the Spanish troops is left to the cision of the American Government.

The despatches to THE SUN yesterday renarked upon the fact that Gen. Jaudenes, who succeeded Gen. Augustin in the military command at Manila, had not sent a despatch to the Government. The latest explanation of this is that the despatch of Gen. Tejeiro really was sent by Gen. Jaudenes, but that the latter orgot to affix his signature.

TARIFF AT MANILA.

Merchants Want the Prohibitive Spanish Duties Abolished.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Hong Kong says that merchants there are concerned at the retention by the Americans of the prohibitive Spanish tariff at Manila, and have asked Consul Wildman to inluence Gen. Merritt, the Military Governor of Manila, to modify the tariff.

American kerosene oil sells in Hong Kong at \$1.90, while the duty alone in Manila is \$2.50. Flour pays 70 cents per sack. Shippers to Mails expected that the tariff there would be fixed in accordance with the existing Ameri-

DINGLEY TARIFF IN CUBA? Austrian Sugar Merchants Are Alarmed at the Very Idea. Special Cable Desputch to THE SUE. VIENNA, Aug. 25.-Sugar manufacturers in austria are concerned at the prospect of the extension of the Dingley tariff to Cuba. The admission of sugar from Cuba into the United

States free of duty would mean a serious loss to the Austrian and German manufacturers. It is being asked whether American concer sions could be obtained on Austrian exports to an extent sufficient to make it worth while to admit American corn into Austria free of duty.

CUBAN EXILES.

An Havana Paper Asks for Their Release-Clara Barton in That City.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR HAVANA, Aug. 25.-The Dierio de la Marine publishes to-day an article asking Gen. Blanco to liberate at once the persons deported to Ceuta, the Chafarinas Islands and other Spanish penal settlements.
Within a few days another steamer will start

for Spain with sick men from the military hos At Cienfuegos yesterday 36,378 rations were

pitals. distributed among the poor of the city.

Miss Clara Barton arrived at Havana to-day. ROOSEVELY AND ALGER MRET. Had a Pleasant Five-Minute Talk at Camp Wikoff Yesterday.

CAMP WIEGFF. MONTAUE POINT, Aug. 25 .-Col. Boosevelt arrived here to-day, and the rough riders gave him a royal welcome. He was accompanied by Baron Sternberg, First Secretary of the German Embassy. Baron Sternberg wanted to see the rough riders, and was very much amazed at some of the things he saw to-day. He said the men were a new type to him, and the regiment of a kind which no one in Europe had ever seen. He greatly admired the men, however. Baron Sternberg will go back to Washington to-morrow.

Col. Roosevelt refused to talk politics to-day. He said that he was interested in his regiment only at this time. The men he said are very anxious to be mustered out and go to their homes. If there is any more fighting to be done they want to stay in the service, but if not they want to get out.

After visiting his men. Col. Roosevelt called on Becretary Alger at Gen. Wheeler's head-quarters. The Secretary shook hands with the commander of the rough riders and for five minutes the two men stood talking together. Their relations seemed to be of the most cordial character. No reference to that now famous letter which Secretary Alger made public was made. After reporting to Gen. Wheeler, Col. Roosevelt went back to his camp. was very much amazed at some of the things

CAPT. CLARK HERE SICK.

Former Commander of the Oregon at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn. Capt. George S. Clark, formerly of the battleship Oregon, arrived at the Naval Hospital in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoof, where he expects to remain for several days. He was taken ill in Cuban waters and came home on the auxiliary cruiser St. Louis. He has been in Philadelphia for a few days and was so weak that he had to be carried to the train. He is suffering from the effects of his stay in a tropical climate. He was cheered by those who recognized him in the Philadelphia station, and also in Jerney City when the train reached there. A tug from the navy yard was in waiting, and Capt Clark was taken aboard her. He said at the hospital last night that he was greatly improved and would visit Admiral Bunce at the navy yard to-day. Capt. Clark will sak for a month's leave of absence so that he can go to St. Joseph, Mich., where his wife is staying. aken ill in Cuban waters and came home

Money Engulfed in Cuba in Six Months.

Special Cubis Despatch to THE SUR. MADRID, Aug. 25 .- The Official Gazette pub ishes a statement of the expenditures in the Cuban campaign from Jan. 1 to June 6, placing them at the sum of 647,309,459 peestas (about

ALGER RUSHES CAMP WORK.

IGNORES ARMY RED TAPE TO PRO-VIDE COMPORTS FOR THE SICK MEN.

Insists on More Hospitals at Once-Gets Reeded Supplies to the Doctors-Hospital Nurses Charged with Negligence-Harvard Arrives with Michigan Men-Ohio Men Complain of Poor Food on Trans-

port-Alger's Mustering Out Plan. CAMP WINOFF, MONTAUR POINT, Aug. 25,-The presence of Secretary Alger here is having a decidedly beneficial effect in the camp. Already there are signs of activity, which, if dis-played a week or ten days ago, would have prevented many of the evils which have caused so wented many of the evils which have caused so many criticisms of the officials here. As Major Brown, who donned his new shoulder straps to-day for the first time, said this afternoon: "Bearstary Algor has cut the red taps in half, and there is no reason now why we cannot go ahead and provide proper food for all who come here." Major Brown is the surgeon in charge of the general hospital, and about all the arcentive work that he has a done at the the executive work that has been done at that half-equipped institution, outside of what the Red Cross has done, has fallen on his shoulders. Here are some of the things that Secretary

Alger has done to end the diagraceful co

of affairs that has existed in the hospital since the troops first began arriving here from Santiage. He has looked the ground over carefully himself, questioned everybody in authority, and then come to the conclus that what the hospital most needed was a hustler who could take the executive work off Major Brown's shoulders, so that officer can devote himself to his medical work alone. He has ordered Capt. Chase of the Third Cavalry, the provest marshal, to devote him-self to hospital work in conjunction with Major Brown. He has decided that there is no excuse for the lack of accommodations at the hospital and has given orders that until there is ample lumber, canvas cots, blankets, medicines and other necessary equipments for the establishment of new extensions to the hospital on the ground that the army wagons be utilized for the purpose of transporting them from the station to the hospital. He gave this order in a way that startled some folks, and the result was that it was carried out at once. To-night there is enough stuff on the hospital hill to keep the carpenters and workmen busy for a week, and it has all been hauled there in one afternoon, Furthermore, Secretary Alger gave Dr. Brown and several other individuals who have interested themselves in the hospital here the right to order all the supplies they want. They needn't make requisitions and wait a week or consult anybody about their intentions. They are to go right ahead and do as they please, and the United States Government will pay the bills. Milk is to come on every morning train and to be taken straight to the hospital. Ice is to be supplied to the hospital regularly twice a day, and there is to be no more trouble over lack of medicine. But, above everything, the work on the hospital exten-sions is to be hustled, and Gen. Alger is going o remain right on the ground andwee that it

s done. Major Brown could scarcely contain himself for happiness to-night as the result of all these things. He says that Gen. Alger has removed every obstacle that was in the way of establishng the finest military hospital in the world in this camp. In less than a week, he says, there will be a perfect system in the hospital, and it will be a difficult thing to pick a flaw anywhere. Gen. Alger didn't spare anybody during his

tour of the hospitals to-day. Noticing some mudpuddles under one tent he called the attention of a surgeon to it. "That sort of thing must cease right away," he said sharply. There is no excuse for it." In five minutes there was a squad of colored cavalrymen filling

in the puddles with dirt.

Noticing that the sinks were only about twenty yards away from the rear of all of the hospital wards he immediately gave orders that they be filled up and new ones established in a hollow some distance away. Having some to whom he talked were, he ordered that cards be prepared at once with the names of the sick men and that their condition be placed on the cards each day. He also ordered that a large book be kept in the hospital office with the name and full particulars of each patient on record in it, and made many other valuable suggestions which will tend to make more comfortable the sick men and more systematic the work of the hospital.

Once during his rounds a number of surgeons complained to the Secretary that there was a lot of delicacies at the railroad station that had been directed to the hospital for the sick men, but which it had been impossible to get to the hospital. "And why?" asked Gen. Alger.

"Both the Commissary and Quartermaster have declined to do any carting on the ground that the goods are stores." Well, I'll attend to that," said the Secretary,

and he sat down and wrote a few lines to the Quartermaster with the result that the delicacies were all up in the hospital an hour and 'And now," said the Secretary with a smile as he watched the goods being distributed, "whenever you want stuff brought up from the

depot in future just notify the Quartermaste and I think he'll attend to it." Passing through the aisles between the hos pital wards, Gen. Alger met a sickly looking soldier attired in pajamas and walking along with the ald of a cane. He stepped aside and

saluted as Gen. Alger came up, but the Secretary of War walked up to him and said: Who are you? "I am Corporal Boldt of the Thirteenth."

said the soldier. Well. Corporal, you look pretty sick. Were you in the fighting?

'And would you like a furlough ?" Indeed, sir. I would. I think I'd get well if could get home."

Well, you shall have one," said the Secre tary, and an hour later Corporal Boldt was on his way home with a thirty days' furlough in his pocket. Before the Secretary went away from the hospital he ordered double rows of mards around it, and reiterated his statement o Major Brown that he should have anything

and everything he wanted from now on. The rest of Gen. Alger's day was spent in various parts of the camp. He went over to the Second Massachusetts camp again and told Col. Clark not to issue any more ten-day furloughs to his men, but to make them all for thirty days. Then he called on Gen. Young, who is slightly ill and confined to his headquarters, after which he went to Gen. Wheeler's tent and met Senator Roar. While the three were lunching, the Third and Twentieth Infantry, which had just been landed from the Yale, came marching up the road. Gen. Alger immediately left the table and went to the brow of the hill to see the men. As Lieut.-Col. Harbach, who led the men, came by Gen. Alger called out, "I'm giad to see you." Col. Harbach saluted and all the men behind him marched past at arms port. Gen. Alger removed his and kept it off until the last soldier had passed. Then he turned to Gen. Wheeler and remarked: "Those boys look badly." He seemed very much affected at the ragged appearance of the men. As a matter of fact these soldiers were the best-looking lot of white men

that have landed from a transport here.

Late in the afternoon Gen. Alger held a sonsuitation with Gen. Wheeler and all of the